

# THE AMERICAN

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## THE AMERICAN

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# THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 463.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1889.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE vote in Pennsylvania, Tuesday, resulted in the overwhelming disapproval of both the proposed Amendments to the Constitution. That to establish Prohibition had almost exclusively occupied the public attention: the other, to abolish the payment of the "poll tax" of fifty cents on persons owning no property, as a qualification for voting, was apparently little considered. The majorities against each, however, are not so very far apart, the estimate at this writing being 185,000 on Prohibition, and 225,000 on the tax.

Of the considerations involved in the main question we have spoken elsewhere. It is everywhere admitted, now, that there is only a minority of the voters of Pennsylvania in favor of Constitutional Prohibition. But we shall hear, no doubt, very soon, of new proposals in favor of Prohibition by statute. Many of the avowed opponents of the measure just proposed,—among them the large and imposing list of lawyers in this city and Pittsburgh,—put their objection on the narrow ground that the prohibition proposed was not a suitable feature for incorporation in the Constitution.

As for the tremendous rejection of the Tax Amendment, that must be regarded as rather a humorous feature of the election. One county appears to have approved, and one only. And this in Philadelphia, where the political organizers in both parties groan and sweat in each recurring campaign over the need of paying out tens of thousands of dollars for the poll-taxes of their followers, in order to qualify them for voting. Their remedy for this was to abolish the tax,—not to let the men pay their half-dollar or be disfranchised,—but the people of the State generally dismissed this brilliant suggestion with a hearty unanimity that casts a lively light on the whole performance. The popular idea in Pennsylvania is that any man who will not contribute half a dollar of tax may go without a vote, and that is about where the city politicians will find the subject land, any time. Probably they are a little surprised to see what a cyclone they sailed into.

IN one respect the vote of last Tuesday is very gratifying as an indication of the change of habits wrought by the Temperance Reform begun in 1826, and continued for a quarter of a century on the lines of moral suasion chiefly. Fifty years ago the drinking habit was more general among our citizens of Scotch-Irish stock than any other element of the population, and not only drinking but hard drinking. It was not thought in the least strange to find prominent members and officers of the churches who were the worse for liquor at fairs and markets; and even the ministers were not always models of sobriety. But it was just among this element that the Temperance reform took the firmest hold, and it was the Scotch-Irish districts of the State which gave the Amendment nearly all its majorities. There are thirty-one counties which lie west of the centre of the State, and these form the region in which the Scotch-Irish element for the most part is now gathered. Of these twenty-three gave the Amendment majorities ranging from 4,000 in Mercer to 325 in Forest. Allegheny, Elk, Erie, Armstrong, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, and Fulton voted the other way, and of these the two last now are more German than anything else. To replace these we might count Mifflin and Union, which lie just east of the dividing line, are mainly Scotch-Irish, and voted for the Amendment.

It is notable that all the Northern tier of counties, with the exception of Erie on the extreme west and Wayne on the extreme east, voted for the Amendment, as did Wyoming, which might be placed in the same category. Here, possibly, the old Connecticut

element coöperated with the Scotch-Irish of the West. South of this, Chester, which is intensely Quaker, Presbyterian, and Baptist, is the only Eastern county which broke the line of negation.

THE appointments of fourth-class postmasters, last week, in the department of which Mr. Wanamaker is supposed to have charge, are reported as 1,012 in number, making a total of about 11,000 since the new Administration came in. So great a number of changes is scandalous, and, we believe, without precedent. It is squarely inconsistent with the tenor of General Harrison's speech in the Senate, as it is likewise with his letter accepting the nomination for President.

Referring to appointments of all kinds, the *Boston Civil Service Record* for June says:

"Up to May 18th there have been 9,500 new appointments; while, during the same time under Cleveland (who had made more changes than any President since 1861), there were only 2,000 changes. These 9,500 new appointments include 200 in the departments at Washington, 600 presidential postmasters, 7,000 fourth-class postmasters, 1,500 railway mail service employés, and 150 other miscellaneous appointments. No record of the changes of subordinates in various local offices is kept. They, if taken into account, would greatly swell this number."

"At this rate of changes among the fourth-class postmasters, seventy-five per cent. would be changed in one year, and it would take only sixteen months to make an absolutely clean sweep. Let us compare this seventy-five per cent. with the changes among these postmasters under other Presidents. The highest rate of changes in any single year was in the year ending June 30th, 1886, when it was thirty-six and three-fourths per cent.; but the average rate under Cleveland was twenty-two and one-third per cent., under Arthur eighteen per cent., under Hayes sixteen per cent., under Grant's second administration nineteen per cent., under Grant's first eighteen and one-half per cent., and in the first year of Grant's about twenty-five per cent."

In other words, the partisanship and proscription shown under President Harrison, so far, in the Post-office Department, is twice as great as Mr. Cleveland, showed with even the offensive and narrow Vilas at the head of the department.

SCANDALS will multiply, of course, under such a system. The Cannelton case was one, and a very unpleasant one. But another, at Shushan, New York, has called further attention to the outrage of suffering these "routine" changes to be made according to the will of the Members of Congress. An appointment was made there, under the hand of the Congressman, (Mr. Quackenbush), which is declared to be grossly outrageous, the appointee being a person who was guilty of slandering an innocent woman to conceal his own criminal act. Mr. Clarkson, it is to be presumed, "did not come to know" anything about this: he acted simply "in the usual routine," according to Mr. Quackenbush's recommendation. Is this plan satisfactory to the President? If not why does he not put some restraint on Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Clarkson?

A STALWART contemporary complains of the "unnecessary fuss" which has been made over the substitution of Col. Morgan for Bishop Oberly as Indian Commissioner. But it does not once meet the point that this is an office which should be taken out of politics, and that granting all that has been said of Col. Morgan's fitness, Mr. Harrison has set a precedent which may be used in future administrations for putting much worse men into this responsible place. When Mr. Cleveland appointed a Tennessee Democrat to the place, and he began to bestow agencies and other places as rewards of political services, Republicans did not object merely to the comparative quality of the men removed and the men who took their places. They charged that the whole practice of mak-

ing this branch of the public service a football in party politics was in defiance of the spirit of Civil Service Reform, and that grave harm was done to the Indians themselves by displacing officials of experience and filling the vacancies with men of merely partisan qualifications. It was in order for Mr. Harrison to follow up these censures by avoiding what the newspapers of his own party had condemned with such notable unanimity. Instead of that he has taken a course which justifies Mr. Cleveland, and this is by no means the only case in which the Democratic President may thank his Republican successor for teaching the people to regard his worst faults with leniency.

THE session of the Massachusetts legislature, which has closed, was chiefly remarkable for the measures which failed to pass. One of these was a bill establishing a weekly half-holiday, like that enacted in England by the Long Parliament. Another was the proposal to bestow on women the suffrage, the question of License is voted on in the towns of the State. Another was the drastic School Law proposed by the majority of the committee to which was referred the question growing out of the decision of the Court as to the French Catholic parochial school. This measure would have put every private school in the State under the necessity of satisfying the local school committees that it was following just the course of instruction pursued in the public schools, and would have enabled the Committee to close them when not satisfied of this. It also would have subjected to pains and penalties any priest who should exercise any ecclesiastical authority to withdraw the children of his parishioners from the public to the parochial schools. When the measure came before the legislature not much over a score of members could be got to support it, and at the last moment a bill which is acceptable to all parties was substituted. It limits the requirements of private and parochial schools to the subjects which the law requires to be taught in the public schools, and in other respects relaxes the severity of the Committee's bill. This is in response to a growing unwillingness of many Protestants to have the State committed to a needless warfare on the parochial schools, and shows that the spirit of nineteenth century tolerance is stronger than that of sixteenth century Puritanism in the Bay State.

To what height the controversial spirit has risen among some classes in Massachusetts is shown by a recent trial of the validity of a will. A Roman Catholic priest died and left a considerable fortune to church uses. Where a man has given his life to the interests of an institution, and has foregone some of the greatest sources of human happiness in its behalf, it is but natural to assume that the same motives might be held to account for his making it his heir. But the natural heirs sued to have the will declared void on account of undue influence exercised over his mind when weakened by illness. They did not succeed in proving anything of the sort, and yet the jury gave a verdict in their favor. Judge Holmes, son of the poet, was presiding during the trial, and he at once set the verdict aside as dictated by sectarian rancor, and as in conflict with the facts as brought out in the evidence. As Judge Black once said of his own commonwealth, it takes thirteen men to rob a man in that State, twelve not being enough.

The common charge against the Jesuits is that they taught that "the end justifies the means." What they are said to have taught, this ultra-Protestant jury undertook to reduce to practice, in refusing to have this money go to its rightful owners lest they should make a bad use of it. Just so the agitators against the compensation to the Jesuits of Quebec for the property taken from them in defiance of the solemn pledges given by the British government more than a century ago, made their opposition to rest chiefly on the fact that the claimants were Jesuits, not that the claim was in any respects a weak one. And just so certain Protestants meet the demand of Ireland for national rights by the

statement that "Home Rule for Ireland would be Rome Rule!" It is *"Finis coronat opus!"* every time.

GOV. HILL has completed his list of Veto memorandums by one on the Compulsory Education bill, which we think altogether creditable to him. It is said of this bill by its friends that it is "the work of experts," that is of the Superintendents of schools throughout the State. If so, it stands as a curious monument of the mental attitude of the professional educators of New York towards the personal liberty of the citizens. It requires every parent who detains a child of school age at home for any employment during school-hours, to have a written permission from the proper school officers, and imposes a penalty of from twenty to fifty dollars for every violation of this rule. It also provides that children under sixteen, when not employed in any useful way, shall either attend school or be taught at home by some one approved by the proper school officers. No exception is made in either case for sickly children, and absolutely nothing is left to the discretion of the parent, who hitherto has been assumed to be the first judge of what is best for his child. It also provides that children who play truant may be sentenced to confinement in a State school by committing magistrates, without application or consent of their parents or guardians. The only wonder is that this power also was not intrusted to "the proper school officers."

Such laws as this are a fresh instance of the rage for imitating English fashions, which has seized upon all classes of our reformers. Because England neglected the children of her poor until all love of education had become extinct, and now thinks it advisable to erect prison schools for her street Arabs, and to approach parents with the policeman's baton in one hand and the school-master's ferule in the other, therefore America must draw wisdom from her admirable example, and make the matter of school training one in which the parent is deposed from his rightful place of responsibility and authority. Everything must be hardened into the rigidity of a criminal law, as though society had no other and more persuasive agency for awakening neglectful parents to a sense of their duty. It will be a bright day for our social and educational reformers when they awaken to the discovery that law is not the first but the last resort of every wisely managed community.

THE subject of Secret Ballot has received another setback in the legislature of Connecticut. When returned to the House with the Governor's objections, that body undertook to amend it and pass it anew. But in the Senate the Lieutenant-Governor ruled that a vetoed bill was not open to amendment, and that the Senate must vote upon it as it came from the Governor. When thus presented it received only two votes, one from each side of the Senate, as some of the Governor's objections commended themselves strongly to the judgment of the senators. One especially told heavily against the bill. Instead of having the names on the official ballot printed in party lists, it provided that all the names should be grouped under each office to be filled, apparently from the idea that it is beneath the dignity of the State to recognize parties in printing the ballots. This would be a source of endless confusion under our system of electing a long string of public officers, although it is in exact agreement with the Australian and English way of printing ballots. In those countries no party names are mentioned or officially recognized in any public document.

THE terrible Indian massacre of 1862 in Minnesota attracted much less attention than it would, had it not coincided with the War for the Union. Visiting the State five years later, we found it still quivering with the excitement of that terrible experience, and almost the first places pointed out to the stranger were those connected with the massacre and the vengeance inflicted on its authors. The Chippewa Indians of the Milles Lacs were noted at the time for their entire friendliness to the white settlers, and were

spared the general deportation which followed. They even served as a kind of barrier to prevent the war spreading to other tribes farther West than themselves.

But while allowed to remain in the State, the Chippewas have been very badly treated by both the national government and the white settlers in their neighborhood. Their lands have been encroached upon, and their complaints to the government have met with little attention until quite recently. It is just as a commission is proceeding to hold a conference with the tribe, that news comes of a general massacre of laborers engaged in cutting an irrigation trench across their lands. Fortunately the later despatches reduce the figures almost as fast as in John Byrum's apologue of "The Four Black Crows." Only one man has been shot, and he is still alive, although badly wounded by an Indian acting without any apparent coöperation with other braves, and probably under the influence of bad whiskey. As for the laborers, if they were frightened off the lands on which they were trespassing, that was about the worst. It is to be hoped that the occurrence will fix attention on the wrongs done to a people who have deserved good and not evil at the hands of the people of Minnesota, but who have received evil and little else.

THE ordination of the first colored priest of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States by Archbishop Gibbons, last week, in Baltimore, serves to mark how little impression Roman Catholicism has made on the African race in America. In the South American republics, such priests are common enough, and one may see black men sit in the confessional even in Brazil to hear the confession of white penitents. In the United States, with the population so largely Roman Catholic in Louisiana and New Mexico at least, it might have been expected that many black men would be of that Church, and that some of them would have made their way into the ranks of its hierarchy. And with their tropical love for display and for the dramatic, it would seem natural that they would find the ritual of the Latin Church more attractive than the simpler services of Protestantism. But in truth, not only Roman Catholicism, but the liturgical worship of those Protestant Churches which retain most of the pre-Reformation usages, seem to have exercised no attraction on our colored people. They have taken most cordially to the spontaneous and lively forms of worship in use among the Methodists and Baptists. Ever since the War the Catholic Church has been stretching out its hands to the freedmen, but it does not indicate much progress that the first priest receives the tonsure and dons the ecclesiastical vestments after a quarter of a century of such efforts.

SEVERAL new arrests have been made in the Cronin case, one being the man who procured the furniture to fit up the cottage in which the murder took place. But the most important step has been the release on bail of Mr. Alexander Sullivan, as the judge, before whom he was taken on a writ of *habeas corpus*, decided that there was nothing but hearsay evidence against him, and that no man should be deprived of his liberty on such grounds. This appears to us a just decision, and while there is no doubt that Dr. Cronin regarded Mr. Sullivan as his personal enemy and as likely to be his murderer, it is well to remember that there is room to doubt the infallibility of his judgment. Certainly nothing could be better for the real criminal than to have the crime laid at the door of an innocent man, and the attention of the police focussed on him. We sincerely hope that further investigation will satisfy even Dr. Cronin's friends that they have been on the wrong track in this respect, and there is no need to bring the Irish movement into the disgrace which would attach to the proof that a former head of the Irish League in America had been an accomplice in assassination.

THE condemned convict, Kemmler, who was to have been put to death by electricity, makes his appeal to the courts against the constitutionality of the sentence, in that the Constitution of New

York, like that of the United States, forbids the infliction of "cruel and unusual punishments." While we see nothing admirable in the substitution of an electric shock for strangulation, we doubt the validity of the plea. The punishment is death, and the means employed to inflict it, unless distinctly more cruel than has been the case heretofore, must be indifferent in the view of the Constitution. The very object of the new method, moreover, is to make death more instantaneous and painless than by hanging.

A more serious objection arises from the uncertainty of death being inflicted by the most powerful shock. It is well known that persons prostrated by a shock of lightning, and to all appearance dead, have been recovered by being laid on the ground and having had cold water thrown over them. The usual supposition has been that the shock to the nervous system from the cold water sufficed to recall them to consciousness. It now seems much more probable that it is the effect of the water as a conductor, both directly and by its making the ground a better conducting medium, which has accomplished the recovery. The assistant of the Boston Electric Light Company, Mr. H. M. Stevens, four years ago met with an accident which caused him to receive the most powerful shock ever known to have been inflicted on any human being. He slipped and fell, and caught with both hands the brushes of a powerful dynamo, so that for several seconds a force measured by 1,500 volts passed through his body. The physicians who were called in could do nothing for his recovery, although they spent an hour in external and internal applications. But the happy thought to place him on the damp ground occurred to one of the attendants, and an hour in that position resulted in restoring consciousness. But so heavily had he been charged with electricity that it was five hours before his system was drained of it. This is a shock far beyond any that is contemplated by the New York law, and yet the victim is alive and fairly well, and altogether sceptical of the electrical method of killing criminals.

FOR six years past there has been a Fisheries dispute pending between France and the United Kingdom, of a character still more complicated than that between the United Kingdom and ourselves. By the Treaties of Utrecht (1714), and of Paris (1783), the French were given the right to catch fish and to cure their take on a specified part of the coast of Newfoundland. The language of the latter treaty, which was renewed in this respect by the Treaty of 1814, seems to confer upon the French an exclusive right to the use of that part of the coast for fishing. The king of England promised to "take the most positive measures for preventing in any manner by their competition the fishery of the French," and in particular he promised to "cause the fixed settlements which shall be formed there to be removed." This would seem to close the coast from settlement by British subjects during the continuance of the agreement and to convey to the French the right to fish without even the competition of British or colonial fishermen. But in 1881 the government of Mr. Gladstone adopted the colonial view of France's rights, which is that only the right to fish on an equality with the Queen's subjects was conveyed; and the Governor of the colony was authorized to throw open the coast for the first time to just that permanent settlement which the Treaty of 1783 so carefully forbade. From that time the collisions between French and English have been incessant throughout the fishing season. A French ship of war has cruised off the coast to protect the fishermen of that nationality, and Newfoundland fishermen have been driven by force from the bait-grounds, which now have become of great value through the failure of the supply of bait at other points on the coast.

The affair is a fresh illustration of the failure of Mr. John Bull to see any side of an affair but that which suits him. No doubt it was an anomalous transaction to confer exclusive fishery rights on a British coast on foreigners; but treaties of peace are constructed on the basis of give and take, and this concession prob-

ably was to balance something got from France. As the treaty of 1783 reads both in itself and in the light of the practice of the British Government up to 1881, the French are right in their claim.

MR. GLADSTONE began his public life as the especial champion of the union of Church and State. He has been the means of the disestablishing one branch of his the Anglican Church, and it seems not impossible that he may do as much for another. The English Church in Wales always has been an anomaly, being a church of a foreign speech, managed on the principle which the school-reformers of Massachusetts have adopted, that instruction shall be given only in the language of the government. As a consequence the people have been Dissenters since the secession of the Puritans from the Anglican Church, and of late they have been organizing to resist the collection of tithes by the rectors of the Anglican parishes. To Mr. Gladstone's view, the Anglican establishment is "fey" in Wales, and recently he has pledged himself to get rid of it whenever he comes back to power.

Why not apply the same rule to the Anglican establishment in the old Northumbrian kingdom, which forms the ecclesiastical province of York? While in the province of Canterbury, the great majority of the people are in communion with the established Church this is far from being the case in the North of England. It is not even necessary to "good form" in the North to be an Episcopalian, as Mrs. Gladstone reminds us in her "Salem Chapel." Even such Bishops as Frazer and Ryle, and such Deans as Hook, have not broken the force of Puritanism and Methodism in the North, while in many districts the old unReformed faith holds its own in unbroken succession from the Middle Ages.

THE negotiations at Berlin have terminated with the signature of the agreement for the settlement of disputes about and in Samoa. It is agreed that the country shall be put on the footing of autonomy, with a kind of joint supervision by America, Germany, and England, so that the three powers serve as joint arbitrators in case of any disturbance of the public order of the islands, or any disagreement between the Samoans and foreigners. Also that the Samoans shall have the king they choose for themselves, and that there shall be associated with him in the government the native aristocracy of chiefs, and also representatives chosen by the people. Claims for damages inflicted on foreigners, *i. e.*, Germans, shall be decided by an international tribunal, which also is to have power to settle the land disputes now pending between Germans and natives.

This is a much better settlement of the dispute than seemed attainable before the Conference met, and we have no doubt that it will be ratified by the Senate. But it is not an ideal arrangement and the worst part of it is that which sets up in Samoa a form of government which has no roots in the habits and traditions of the people, and corresponds to no want felt by any class among them. It is not as in Japan, where the last twenty years have brought at least the educated classes to look for representative government as the natural outcome of the steady approximation of their country to Western methods of administration. In Samoa this new Parliament, with its two houses of peers and representatives, may prove nothing but a fertile source of confusion, and may thus open the way to constant interference from abroad with the internal affairs of the kingdom. We do not charge that that was Germany's purpose in proposing such an arrangement; and, indeed, we do not know that Germany was the party to the negotiations which made the proposition. But nothing, we fear, could be better for those who have most to hope from the perpetuation of anarchy in Samoa, unless indeed the rulers should manage to make the new legislature as much a dead letter, as the Stuart kings tried to make the English Parliament.

#### REVIEW OF FINANCE AND TRADE.

##### NEW YORK.

THE market movements show in their unevenness that the bull movement is not so solid as it was. Some operators have sold out and temporarily retired from the market, taking their summer holiday; some stocks have been put up as high as they ought to go, or as high as any one can be found to purchase them; there has been a great deal of realizing, and operators who sold desire to see prices lower before they buy again; while others have turned bear, talk ten per cent. decline all round, and organize raids on the market whenever there appears to be an opening.

The chief surprise is that the market should have shown the strength it has, expanding all the time, and resisting in a remarkable degree the depressing effects of unfavorable news. It indicates a strong disposition on the part of the public to speculate, and the public always speculates on the bull side. It never sells short. A leading banker, recently returned from Europe, says he never saw more of a rage in the investing public to buy, or found the speculative spirit more eager than it is now. It does look that way from the style in which the stock market acts. It opened last Monday morning under most depressing news that the Chicago & Alton had formally withdrawn from the Inter-State Association, which appeared to threaten chaos among the Western roads, and there was selling from London and selling here, so that it seemed there would be at least a two per cent. decline in prices all round; yet by the afternoon, there had been a general recovery, and in many cases stocks were higher than before. It was plainly not a good market to be short of to any great extent. So the various raids made on it since have been speedily recovered from; though the fact that they are made shows, as before said, the bull movement is not so solid as it was.

The granger stocks were the original leaders of it, and they naturally got to the top and the turning point first. The difficulties in the way of holding these western roads together in the Inter-State Association are many, but the withdrawal of the Chicago & Alton was a surprise. It had the effect of further weakening the granger stocks in the market, and started flood of bear despatches from Chicago. The Alton road was supposed to have been placated in respect to its Kansas City cattle business, about which complaint was made by it to the Association. The St. Paul Company had agreed to reduce the number of its cattle trains from that point, so that the Alton could catch up on the business it claimed the St. Paul had taken from it. Before there had been time to do much the Alton withdrew, Vice-President McMullin accusing the St. Paul Company in the letter of withdrawal, of unfair dealing. President Roswell Miller of the latter promptly replied, and there has been some cross firing correspondence since. In one of these letters Mr. McMullin says that from January 1 to May 31, the Alton carried 1,215 cars of cattle against 2,159 by St. Paul. Since the agreement to June 14, Alton has had 871 cars of cattle against 2,060 by St. Paul. On the face of it, this would appear that the Alton had lost its business, but not that the St. Paul had captured it. The Alton was reluctant to enter the Association, and merely takes the first opportunity to withdraw. If it cuts rates, the Association roads will do the same, so that there would not appear to be much advantage in withdrawing; but the managers think otherwise. The associate roads can go on as before, and the withdrawal does not mean the disruption of the Association. The Illinois Central is not a member, having refused to join, but it acts with the Association. The lumber rate question, referred to last week, has been temporarily settled by the Alton reducing the rate, Chicago to Kansas City, from 16 cents to 13 cents; and not 10 cents as it threatened.

The Alton having cut the knot at that end of the line, the tangle among the roads west and north from Chicago still engages the efforts of the managers, and various promising schemes which are proposed from time to time as an easy way out of the difficulties, fail just as they are about to be adopted. The trouble lies in a nut-shell. Certain lines running from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Lake Superior ports are able to send freight to Chicago and the east via the lakes, during the season of navigation, cheaper than the all-rail lines between St. Paul and Chicago. They can do this because of shorter routes and the water carriage. The all-rail lines would be willing to reduce their through rates between those points to the same level as the other lines; but unluckily for them, if they do this they must, under the Inter-State law, correspondingly reduce their local rates. They have a large and valuable local business, which they want to protect; the rail-and-lake lines have very little local business, so they can reduce through rates without wincing when it comes to fighting. The all-rail lines, at the recent conferences, offered the others 60 per cent. of all the business from St. Paul and Minneapolis east-bound, if they would maintain rates. The lake-and-rail lines refused this. They wanted it all. During the season of navigation they claimed that the business naturally belonged to them.

There is a great deal of noise over the controversy, but it is doubtful if there is much money in it. The bankers interested in the St. Paul Company seem perfectly serene about the matter. They say it is of no great importance and will surely right itself. They are probably more interested in St. Paul's brand new consolidated mortgage, just recorded, for \$150,000,000; of which some six or ten millions will be available immediately and the rest be reserved to take up prior issues of bonds, as they fall due anywhere from ten to fifty years to come. As a scheme to borrow some more money when all the usual forms of mortgaging had been exhausted, this scheme is good. It may be a good thing for the St. Paul; it certainly will be for the bankers. Five per cent. commission for handling the bonds pays the trouble. Then the bankers get back the money they have lent the company, which is now part of its floating debt.

The contest between Mr. Villard and the Union Pacific people has resulted in both parties getting what they wanted, or what they profess they wanted; but considering that Mr. Villard had secured a majority of the stock of the O. T. company, which was the object of the contest, it seems as if he had been outgeneraled. The division of spoils between the contestants takes the Oregon Navigation lines out of the Northern Pacific domain and makes it exclusively an attachment of the Union Pacific system, to which it properly belongs, for it is the Pacific coast end of the U. P. Short line connection, which without it would be left ending in a desert. Since the Northern Pacific completed its Cascade Branch it has no particular use for the Oregon Navigation line. To complete the deal, it was agreed that the O. N. stock held by the O. T. company should be turned over to the Union Pacific party, in exchange for the O. T. stock held by them, the exchange to be made on the basis of one for three. This gives that party (which includes the Manitoba Railroad people) a dividend paying stock for their non-dividend paying O. T. stock, for which they had no use. The O. T. stock so turned in is to be canceled. It is also understood that the O. T. company's holdings of Northern Pacific (which will probably carry with it the Wisconsin Central securities) will be sold to a syndicate headed by Mr. Villard. It will thus be seen that the O. T. company after this division of its assets, will have no particular reason for further life; and it is uncertain whether it will be wound up, and the stockholders receive a pro-rata share of the estate, or whether it will be kept alive by Mr. Villard for some other speculative purposes than those for which he originally created it. Mr. Villard will henceforth devote himself wholly to Northern Pacific.

The coal stocks have been strong the past week when the balance of the list was inclined to droop, and Reading surprised the traders who had given up hope of seeing it move by going up nearly two per cent. in one day. It seemed to be exclusively the work of the bull pool, as comparatively little stock came out on the advance, which would not have been the case had an outside interest put it up. The pool would have sold them all they would take. The improving condition of the coal trade is the ostensible reason for the advance.

New England has been having one of its peculiar movements, worked on the same system which has done service so often and so well before. It is one of the easiest stocks in the market to manipulate, if one only chooses the right moment for it; and the best of it is, it can be worked both ways. When putting it up, "there is something going on," and the lease to the New Haven road is coming at last; when putting it down, "there is nothing in it," and the common stock is worthless.

The trust stocks have been comparatively quiet. Sugar trust went up to the highest price recorded for it since it came on the Exchange. The others have done little, and have been inclined to heaviness.

#### THE COLLECTORSHIP APPOINTMENT.

IT is announced with great confidence in the daily newspapers that the President has agreed with Mr. Quay that Mr. Cadwalader, the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, shall now be removed, and that Mr. Cooper, lately the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, shall take his place. This change, it is said, may be made at any time: it may occur, indeed, before these remarks reach the public eye.

In conceding this to Mr. Quay, and the political influences which he embodies, the President definitely rejects the advice offered him by those prominent and reputable citizens of Philadelphia, not professional politicians, who repeatedly called on him to urge the appointment of Mr. A. P. Tutton. These gentleman, we believe, had no interest whatever but that of securing a competent and trustworthy officer. They knew Mr. Tutton well, having

been familiar with his abilities when he was formerly Collector of the Port, and they desired simply that the Government should secure the services of an experienced officer, who would serve it faithfully at the same time that he treated the business community with intelligence and even-handed justice.

There is no doubt that if the credit of his Administration, the efficiency of the public service, and the approval of the intelligent people of the city of Philadelphia were the objects he had in view, the President should have accepted the advice of Mr. Justice, Mr. Baily, Mr. Brockie, and the other gentleman who proffered it in behalf of Mr. Tutton. But,—presuming the correctness of the general report,—he decides not to do so. He takes Mr. Cooper in preference. Who, then, is Mr. Cooper, and what are the grounds for preferring him?

The appointment of Mr. Cooper is wholly political. It is, in effect, a job. He is selected for the place by Mr. Quay, (and, in a minor and unimportant degree, by Mr. Cameron), in order (1) that he may be provided with a place; and (2) that he may use the Custom House at Philadelphia with intelligence and skill as a political instrument to serve the further purposes of Mr. Quay. This Mr. Cooper can do, and presumably he will do. We accuse him of no crimes, and certainly not of ingratitude, or of forgetting who enabled him to secure his place. He understands the party situation in Pennsylvania thoroughly: he is, indeed, part of it; and no one could easily do more than he to manipulate the United States officials in the Custom House as a machine, nominally serving the Republican Party, but principally and actually doing the work of the men who now control its organization in Pennsylvania.

Upon this ground it is that Mr. Cooper is selected. He must be furnished with a place. He will serve Mr. Quay. The President therefore is pressed to appoint him. And the President consents. He declines the advice of the citizens of Philadelphia, who have in mind the efficiency of the public service, while he yields to the demand of Mr. Quay, who has in mind his own present schemes, and the further operations which are to grow out of them.

It has been a good many years since it was believed that the day of unhesitating and unscrupulous partisanship in appointments had passed by, and that,—under Republican rule, at least,—we had reached a point where merely political considerations would be regarded as second to those of the general public interest. It was thought that the President of the United States would find himself expected by public opinion to have large regard in such a matter as this of selecting the Collector of one of the great ports of the country, to the intelligent and honorable citizenship of the community where the official was to be placed, and that while it might be unreasonable to expect him to disregard political influences, these could at most have no more than a subordinate importance. But it is evident that the day of such reform has not been reached: on the contrary, we appear to have lost ground. In this instance, the urgency of the citizens of Philadelphia has availed nothing, while the politicains, moving for political reasons entirely, have secured the President's approval, and will use for their own ends the power he gives them. This is a misfortune, from whatever fit point of view it may be considered. Even from that of the Republican party it is unfortunate, because that organization cannot maintain control when it ceases to treat considerately the private citizens who give their time, influence, and weight of character to its service, and who, in the heat of campaigns are always importuned to give their help in behalf of its objects and its candidates. And from the higher ground of the public interests, it is a subject for regret that the ground which seemed to have been gained so long ago has apparently slipped away, so that we are subject, after all, to the rule of the professional politician, whose first object is his own advantage, and whose last consideration is the public welfare.

**THE AMENDMENT VOTE.**

PENNSYLVANIA has confirmed the shrewd guess of the Rhode Island legislators. This is the ninth time within three years that the Prohibition policy has been rejected by a State, but no State has rejected it by so overwhelming a majority as has Pennsylvania. At this writing it is estimated that out of 700,000 votes cast on Tuesday last, some two-thirds were cast against the Constitutional Amendment to enact Prohibition. This is far in excess of any majority expected by the opponents of the measure. While Mr. Palmer, who had charge of the Prohibitionist canvass, predicted 30,000 affirmative majority, and other Prohibitionists talked publicly of 20,000, the claim of the opponents of Prohibition was that there would be a majority of 50,000 against it. Its overwhelming defeat disappointed all expectations, and showed that the condition of public feeling on the matter was very different from what had been supposed.

In fact the average voter is not a Prohibitionist. To nine voters out of ten the question was presented only as one of party, up to the eve of the recent canvass. It was the policy of the Prohibitionist party, as national monopoly of paper-money was the platform of the Greenback party, or the abolition of sexual distinctions in public life was that of the Woman-Suffrage party. And as only a very small minority can be got to break party ranks for the sake of effecting a reform of this kind, Prohibition has been before the mind of the average man as a thing to which he was hostile because it threatened the success of his party. And when at last he was asked to lay aside this estimate of its character, and regard it as a plan of public policy which has nothing to do with party divisions, he needed a great deal of "education" in the facts and principles which are urged in its support before he could be got to vote for it.

The friends of Prohibition therefore made a strategic mistake first in organizing a Third Party at all, and then in allowing the question to come to a vote before they had spent years in agitating the question. To these two circumstances they owe it that they make so poor a showing in Pennsylvania, as compared even with other States in which their policy has been rejected. That they never would have brought over a majority of the people to their way of thinking is probably true, but of course they had a right to try the experiment. But they would not have suffered such a Waterloo as that of last Tuesday if they had gone into the fight in better trim, and they would not have endangered the general interests of Temperance legislation as they have done. For the size of the majority will be alleged as a reason for not regarding the people of the State as at all alive to the evils of intemperance. The ultras in the Prohibitionist camp will say so, and their extremes-that-meet, the advocates of Low License and of Free Whiskey, will take up the chorus. The friends of the restrictive laws will have all the more need to be on their guard in coming legislatures and judicial elections, since the ill-advised measures which have been voted down will be thought to have involved Restricted License in something of their discredit.

The canvass itself was spirited and energetic on the part of the friends of the Amendment, and generally free from the unpleasant features which have characterized such struggles in other parts of the country. There was much less of "godly bullying" and moral and social terrorism than in the high-strung Commonwealths of New England and of the parts of the West where the New Englander predominates. The Puritan stringency of opinion never has been a feature of Pennsylvania life, even in our Scotch-Irish districts, and the influence at once of the Germans and of the Episcopalians has been decidedly anti-Puritan.

In some cases there was evidence of an intolerant spirit; but the bold front presented by the clergy and church-members who voted in opposition checked this. The kind of denunciation which was hurled at Dr. Phillips Brooks, in Boston, this spring, was not audible, although Mr. Palmer showed something of the same spirit in his offensive reference to Dr. McConnell of St. Stephen's

in the closing meeting of the canvass. The same gentleman clearly lost his head when he telegraphed at ten o'clock on election night that the Amendment had been defeated "by the combined villainy of the Republican and Democratic machines, by the use of every rascality known to politics." That statement is a libel on the Commonwealth, of which Mr. Palmer once was Attorney-General.

On the whole we may congratulate the State on the fact that the canvass has not been fruitful of those enmities which might stand in the way of the future co-operation of all the moderate friends of Temperance, who, whether they like or dislike Prohibition, can unite in supporting the Brooks Law. And it is well to remember that that law is only a first step in the direction of securing the most thorough restriction of the liquor traffic that is consistent with that personal liberty which the people of the State have refused to abridge. Very much needs to be done both by legislation and its enforcement, and by united efforts to secure the benefits of the law to those counties where it never really has been in operation. Very much also by united effort to supplant and replace the saloon as a social institution and therefore as a political influence, by creating other places of resort for those who now find in it their only place of pleasant and comfortable reunion with men of their own classes. We need to place on our banners the saying of Comte: "Nothing is destroyed until it is replaced," if we are to put an end to the saloon power. As Christ has warned us, there is no real gain for moral and social reforms in the creation of a vacuum,—in emptying, sweeping and garnishing the house, and leaving it empty. Let us labor to make Temperance as attractive as intemperance has been made.

**A NOISSOME WEED.**

THE whispering breeze that at sunrise calls me out of doors, is laden now with the matchless odor of the blooming grape. Every draught of the vinous air intoxicates and the eye rests upon the brilliant landscape, but is scarce content. A curious feeling of indecision meets me at the very outset. Meadow and upland are alike urgent; field and forest offer their choicest gifts; rugged rocks and sparkling river both beckon to me. Whither, then, of a bright June morning, should the rambler stroll? For is it not true that beauty, when in bewildering confusion, ceases to be beautiful? When a thousand birds, as a great cloud, shut out the sun, they are but a cloud; but a single one, perched upon a tree is a marvel of grace and beauty. So, the sloping hillside and the weedy meadows, brilliant with every shade of freshest green and starred with a hundred tints, roseate, golden, and white call for an infinite power of contemplation, and leave the wanderer dazed.

Shutting my eyes to the wealth of bloom about me, closing my ears to the melody of every nesting bird, I start upon the doubtful quest of the commonplace, hoping to chance upon some neglected spot, that happily, generous June has overlooked.

As has happened so frequently before, where I least expected it, there stood the object of my search: a gem in a setting not so elaborate that its beauties were obscured. In a long neglected pasture, a wide meadow torn by freshets, foul with noisome weeds, and strown with the wreckage left by winter's storms, grew many a graceful vine that few have heeded; for it is not enough that the botanists should long ago have named it and that others should have besmirched its proper fame by calling it "carrion flower." Can we not forgive the offense to the nostril, when the eye is captivated? Does it go for nothing that a plant beautifies the waste places and invites you to contemplate it as the acme of grace, because in self-defense it warns you to keep at a respectful distance?

Sitting in the pleasant shade of clustering thorns, I see nothing now that attracts me more than the leafy bowers of this curious vine. Every one has sprung boldly from the sod in full faith of finding the support it needs; at least, I see none that are standing quite alone. Two, it may be, but oftener three or four have started at convenient distances and when well above the tallest grass, each has sought out the tendrils of its nearest neighbor and these have closely intertwined. So, here and there, we have a leafy arch, and scattered among them, many a pretty bower. These may well have given the Indian a clue to wigwam building. Had ever, in the distant past, a savage seen his child creep beneath the overarching branches of the despised "carrion flower," he would have seen how easily a summer shelter might be made. Perhaps upon some such hint, the stuffy cayes and rock-shelters

were abandoned, for the time surely was when even a more primitive dwelling than a tent was man's protection against the summer's sun.

And may not these mutually supporting vines have struck the fancy of some Indian poet? In the wigwams of these people, who but two centuries ago, peopled these meadows and the surrounding hills, may not many a pretty tale have been told of these same despised carrion flowers? Dyer states, in his charming "Folk-Lore of Plants," how, "in the Servian folk-song, there grows out of the youth's body a green fir, out of the maiden's a red rose, which entwine together." I should not wonder at learning that so too, the Indian believed, that from the bodies of braves, who had fallen together, fighting for the same cause, had sprung these intertwining vines, that cling now so firmly to each other. Why, indeed, should not the tragedy of Tristram and Ysolde, have been reenacted on the Delaware meadows?

But though despised by man, this vigorous plant has hosts of other friends. The summer long, scores of bugs, butterflies, and beetles crowd about. Whether when in leaf only, or later when in bloom, or in autumn, when laden with its wealth of blue-black berries, it is never quite alone, and many of its attendants are fully as curious as the plant itself. One or more minute beetles prefer it to all other plants, yet not because of the peculiar odor. At least, the same creatures do not crowd decaying flesh. On the other hand, the dainty flies that linger about the ruddy phlox, the blue iris, and purple pentstemon tarry likewise about the carrion flower and find it a pleasant place, if one may judge by the length of time they stay.

I was somewhat surprised to find this to be the case, as I looked for a repetition on a small scale of what is recorded of those strange plants, the Rafflesiaceæ found in the tropics. Forbes, in his "Wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago," records that once he "nearly trampled on a fine, new species of that curious family . . . ; it smelt powerfully of putrid flesh, and was infested with a crowd of flies, which followed me all the way as I carried it home, and was besides overrun with ants."

So far my own observation: what say others?

Let us turn however to a more savory subject. Undeterred by possible whiffs of sickening scent, I followed the example of my friend, the meadow mouse, and crept into the largest smilax wigwam I could find. It was sufficiently roomy for all my needs, and shed the sun's rays better than it would have done the drops of a summer shower. The east wind brought the rank odor of the marshes, and more fitfully the tinkling notes of the marsh-wrens that now crowd the rank growths of typha; but sweeter songs soon rang out near by, as the nervous Maryland yellow-throat, thinking me gone, perched within arm's length and sang with all its energy. The power of that wee creature's voice was absolutely startling. We seldom realize how far off many a bird may be, when we hear it sing; often looking immediately about us when a strange note falls upon our ears. Certainly this yellow-throat's utterance might have been distinctly heard a quarter of a mile away. Such shrill whistling is no child's play, either. Every feather of the bird was rumpled, the tail slightly spread, the wings partly uplifted and the body swayed up and down as the notes, seven of them, were screeched—I can think of no more expressive word. It was not musical; and yet this bird has long ranked, to my mind, as one of our most pleasing songsters. It needs a few rods distance however, to smooth away the rough edges.

But the great point gained in the day's outing was to find that even the carrion flower could be put to such good use. It makes a capital observatory, wherein and wherefrom to study the life of the open meadows. To these Nature-built shelters you are always welcome; the latch-string is always hanging out, and if perchance you do not share its single room with many a creature that loves the shade at noon tide, and so while away many an hour in choicest company, you may lie at its open door and watch the strange procession that forever passes by. It may be a mink, a mouse, or a musk-rat may hurry by, bound on some errand that piques your curiosity. A lazy turtle may waddle to your den and gaze in blank astonishment at you; and better than all else, the pretty garter snakes will come and go, salute you with a graceful darting of their forked tongues and then pass on, perhaps to tell their neighbors what strange sights they have seen. And as the day draws to a close, what myriad songs rise from every blade of grass! Hosts of unseen musicians pipe to the passing breeze; and crickets everywhere chirp so shrilly that the house about me trembles.

The day is done; but the night brings no end of novelty. The moping herons are no longer stupid; the blinking owls are all activity. Afar off the whip-poor-will calls—who knows why?—and the marsh-owl protests, as well it may, at such unseemly clatter. How quickly into a new world has the familiar meadow grown! Through the half-naked beam and rafter of my leafy

tent I watch the night-prowling birds go hurrying by, and follow their shadows as the weird bats flit before me, for the moon has risen, and in its pallid light every familiar tree and shrub and all the night-loving wild-life of the meadows is wrapped in uncanny garbs. It is fitting now that a filmy mist should rise as a curtain and shut out the view. "He is none of us," seems to shout every creature in my ear, and taking the hint, I pick my way homeward through the dripping grass.

CHARLES C. ABBOTT.  
Near Trenton, New Jersey.

#### PARIS NOTES: LITERATURE, ART.

PARIS, June 7.

FOR the first time in long months the French Academy has it complete list of forty members; the latest and youngest of the immortals, the Viscount Melchior de Vogüé, was received yesterday as successor to M. Desiré Nisard. To start out in life as second secretary of legation and in less than twenty years reach a seat in the French Academy at the age of forty-one, is a literary fortune that rarely comes to a Frenchman; to find an example of such rapid advancement we must go back to the election of Prevost-Paradol. A friend who is at my elbow as I write, suggests that M. de Vogüé has passed somewhat ahead of his turn, seeing that his literary baggage, though of excellent quality is not large, and that he is young enough to wait for the recompense of a talent that can still develop itself and become riper. To this observation I reply that the French Academy is a sort of salon where various kinds of influences other than strictly literary ones often give a candidate the preference over rivals whose titles are older and more numerous. M. de Vogüé has not only popularized in France the Russian novel of Tourgueniev, Dostoevsky, and Tolstoi,—which, in the present state of feeling between the two countries seems to be a claim,—but is a contributor to the *Débats* and the *Revue Les Deux Mondes*, two roads that lead directly to the Academy. Then, he is a noble of the Faubourg Saint-Germain and a favourite of the "Duke's" party, which is still a power at the Institute. All these reasons have carried him into the Academy where, I hasten to say, he will make a good figure. His address, yesterday, shows that he has originality of thought, imagination, and style, all academical qualities. M. Desiré Nisard, whom he succeeds, was an admirable professor, and a literary critic of sound but rather narrow views. He was reproached all his life with having two morals in politics and only two heroes, Napoleon and Boileau. M. de Vogüé tried to explain away the two morals and justify the two admirations; but he took occasion at the same time to show that he himself has a more catholic taste in literature than his predecessor, and is not afraid of enlarging the circle of his reading by the admission of some of the writers disdained by M. Nisard. M. de Vogüé is, besides, hopeful of the future, in spite of all the realism and pessimism of the present day and the gradual disappearance of the old gods. M. Nisard would undoubtedly have protested against some of his successor's theories; and M. Rousse, the eminent bar orator, who replied to the new academician, did so in his stead. M. Rousse is not at all sure that the new literature which is offered as a consolation for the old is entirely satisfactory, and he intimated that the modern Russian novel would appear to him more original if Balzac and Dickens had never lived. As for a certain class of French novelists who, in their inspired patois pretend to show the world the language and manners of France, M. Rousse remarked in eloquent and vigorous words that the sooner the disdain of European readers rid France of these bad books and bad writers the better it would be.

The last work done by M. Desiré Nisard before his death was to put the finishing touches on his "Souvenirs," which are shortly to be published. Not the least interesting pages will be those wherein the former Senator of the Empire tries to explain his political career, which was liberal at the beginning and reactionary long before the close. This parliamentarian of 1840 had become so conservative that when Napoleon III. began to liberalize his reign shortly before his downfall, M. Nisard wrote that he was "anxious about a policy that reestablished the legal combat against the government of the country."

A new three-act drama in prose, "Count Witold," has been given with success at the Théâtre Libre, a private play-house where performances are held at irregular intervals before an audience composed of critics and theatrical amateurs, all of whom are subscribers. The pieces produced upon this stage are only given once, and if they are unfavorably received that is the last heard of them. On the other hand, if they show any talent on the part of their author they are sometimes received at one of the larger theatres. It is possible that "Count Witold" may have the chance of being played before the real Parisian public, for it is a strong drama, full of powerful situations and profound senti-

ment. Its author is the Count Stanislas Rzewuski, a nephew of Mme. Hanska who, by her second marriage, became the wife of Balzac. Count Rzewuski has written several Polish dramas that have had great success in Russian Poland and also at Saint-Petersburg. "Count Witold" is the author's first dramatic work in French, but some of his literary studies have already been translated into this language.

The Dreyfus sale of paintings, which comprised only a part of the whole collection, realized good prices for the modern pictures, especially those of the 1830 period. As for the works by the old masters, they all went at prices considerably below those paid by M. Dreyfus. There were 116 paintings sold, and the total amount obtained was \$172,000. The 653 sketches and paintings left by Cabanel, produced \$28,000.

As was generally anticipated, M. Dagnan-Bouveret won the salon medal of honor for his Breton painting. M. Benjamin-Constant, who was Detaille's competitor last year, was second on the list. M. Dagnan-Bouveret, who is now thirty-seven years old, was one of Gerome's pupils, and came into notice at the same time as Bastien-Lepage. He was an unsuccessful competitor for the Roman prize in 1876. Among the American artists, Mr. E. L. Weeks, of Boston, receives a third-class medal, and Mr. Frank Penfold, of Buffalo, an honorable mention.

From all that has been said about the artistic treasures of the chateau of Chenouzeaux, recently owned by Daniel Wilson's sister, Mme. Pelouze, we were led to expect a marvelous sight when the objects were brought to the hammer. All these so-called treasures are now on exhibition at the Hotel Dryvot, previous to the sale, and with the exception of a few pieces of old furniture, which will bring good prices, there is nothing remarkable about the objects exposed. As for the 165 paintings that composed the art gallery, they are, for the most part, of such doubtful authenticity that the expert who has been charged with making out the catalogue has felt obliged to say that he assumes no responsibility in inscribing upon the frames the names given to him verbally or which are placed upon the paintings themselves.

General Faidherbe, who was for many years Governor of Senegal, has written a complete history of French colonization in Western Africa, under the title of "Senegal." In this admirable work General Faidherbe shows himself as historian, administrator, philosopher, statesman, and moralist; although he necessarily talks about his own achievements he does so modestly, and not at the expense of his numerous co-workers.

The Marquis de Saporta, who has hitherto been known as an authority on paleontology, has put aside his scientific studies for a moment to write a book about Mme. de Sévigné's family in Provence. In searching for the materials for his volume, the author was lucky enough to find a portrait of the amiable blue-stocking when she was young, and painted by Migard. Hitherto, the features of Mme. de Sévigné have been known only by the pastel of Nattier, made when she was already in ripe age. In the portrait recently discovered we have a likeness of the Marchioness when she was younger, more wide-awake and mischievous looking.

Dr. Charcot, the eminent French professor, has published, in company with Dr. Paul Richer, a volume on deformity and malady in art, which is a sort of sequel to his work on the "Démoniaques in Art," issued two years ago. In visiting the various museums of Europe, Dr. Charcot has jotted down a great number of curious details concerning the paintings representing deformed or sick persons, and has selected from his copious notes as the material for the present volume the most characteristic ones that can usefully serve to illustrate the history of medicine. Thus, the grotesque models, the dwarfs, the blind, the leprosy, the pestiferous, and even the various representations of death and cadaveric decomposition have furnished a series of useful observations and retrospective diagnostics to the authors; the abundant illustrations give an added value to the work.

M. Hippolyte Gautier has written a readable history of the year 1789 in France. The book is not a work of the philosophy of history, but a spirited recital of facts.

Two new volumes of criticism worth mentioning are the theatrical studies made by M. J. J. Weiss from 1830 to 1852, and the literary articles that M. Ferdinand Brunetière has reprinted from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

"War and Society" is the title of a new book by General Jung, which is thought to be an answer to "The Nation Armed," by a German staff officer.

Among the recent French novels are "Two Sisters," by André Theuriet, "As Strong as Death," by Guy de Maupassant, "Love's Dream," by Paul Meurice, "A Vocation," by Ferdinand Fabre, "Bouche Close" by Léon de Tinseau.

The Exhibition is having a great success of curiosity. Al-

though not yet complete in all its details, the rush of visitors is double what it was in 1878. The average number of tickets taken on week days is about 90,000, and on Sundays the number of visitors varies between 200,000 and 250,000.

Paris, which is behind most of the great cities in electric lighting, now has its main boulevards and one or two other thoroughfares illuminated by the more modern method. C. W.

#### BY THE CONEMAUGH.

**F**OREBODING sudden of untoward change,  
A tight'ning clasp on everything held dear,  
A moan of waters wild and strange,  
A whelming horror near:  
And midst the thund'rous din a voice of doom,—  
"Make way for me, O Life, for Death make room !"  
"I come like the whirlwind rude,  
'Gainst all thou hast cherisht warring ;  
I come like the flaming flood  
From a crater's mouth outpouring ;  
I come like the avalanche gliding free—  
And the Power that sent thee forth, sends me !"  
"Where thou hast builded with strength secure  
My hand shall spread disaster ;  
Where thou hast barr'd me, with forethought sure,  
Shall ruin flow the faster ;  
I come to gather where thou hast sowed,—  
But I claim of thee nothing thou hast not owed.  
"O Life, from the fire-swept mould  
Arise new forms of beauty ;  
Out of the waters cold  
Diviner thoughts of duty ;  
The sunlight gleams where hath swept the tide,  
And flowers blossom as flames subside !"  
"On my mission of mercy forth I go  
Where the Lord of Being sends me ;  
His will is the only will I know,  
And my strength is the strength He lends me :  
Thy loved ones I hide 'neath my waters dim,—  
But I cannot take them away from Him !"

FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

#### REVIEWS.

##### THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY STUDIES. Historical and Political.

**W**E have received nine numbers of the Seventh Series of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, edited by Prof. Herbert B. Adams. The first number is devoted to a biographical sketch of the late Arnold Toynbee, with an account of the work done at Toynbee Hall, the most unique monument ever erected to an economist, and of itself indicative of the great change which has passed over the science. The materials for this number are furnished by two of Mr. Toynbee's English friends, and it is easy to perceive the secret of his intense personal influence, which continues to "make for righteousness" after his death. Most novel is the account of his characteristic attitude toward religion.

The second and third are given to "The Establishment of Municipal Government in San Francisco," by Prof. Moses of the University of California, whose little book on "Politics" raises high expectations as regards anything he may write. Like all the other chapters of Californian constitutional government, this has its odd side. Thus it comes out that for a time there was an approach to a religious establishment in the city, the first Protestant minister, Rev. T. D. Hunt, being elected chaplain in town-meeting,—probably from a sense of the necessity of some religious restraint in the new and as yet ill-ordered community.

The fourth is a sketch of the "Municipal History of New Orleans," by Mr. William W. Howe. The fifth and sixth are a study of "English Culture in Virginia," by Prof. William P. Trent. It is based on the correspondence connected with Jefferson's invitation of certain English scholars to chairs in the University of Virginia, carried on especially with Dr. Francis W. Gilmer, a young Virginian who had graduated in the Medical Department of our own University and whom Jefferson sent abroad as negotiator. His account of his reception in England and Scotland is not without interest, and his labors, although they failed in several instances, did bring Prof. Keys the eminent Latin

grammatician to Virginia to teach mathematics, Dr. Robley Dunglison to teach medicine, and three others.

The seventh to the ninth are devoted to a study of "The River Towns of Connecticut," Wethersfield, Hartford, and Windsor, by Mr. Charles M. Andrews. It is a careful account of New England in its most Democratic phase, for Mr. Andrews shows that the towns of Connecticut were left to their own devices even more entirely than those of Massachusetts, so far as any interference from the General Court was concerned. The story of the growth of municipal order is told in a pleasant and graphic way, with glimpses of old usages to enliven the details of administrative history.

By way of supplement to the Studies in Historical and Political Science, Prof. Adams is issuing Notes containing the addresses delivered before his department of Johns Hopkins University by special lecturers or on special occasions. The first of these is an account of a talk with Mr. Albert Shaw on "Municipal Government in England." The second is on "Social Work in Australia and London," by William Grey of the Denison Club, London. The third is Prof. Adams's own address on "The Encouragement of the Higher Education," on last Commemoration Day. The fourth is ex-mayor Low's address on "The Problem of City Government." The fifth is "A Sketch of the History of Public Libraries in Baltimore," by Mr. Uhler of the Peabody Institute.

**ETHICAL RELIGION.** By William Mackintire Salter. Pp. v. and 332. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

Mr. William Mackintire Salter is recognized as the foremost representative of Agnostic Ethical Culture in the West. Some of his lectures to the Chicago Society for Ethical Culture have already appeared in a German and a Dutch translation, the former of which we noticed at the time in *THE AMERICAN*. He may be regarded as coming next in order to his friend, Mr. Felix Adler, as an expositor of the ideas of the new movement. Mr. Salter impresses us as a candid and charitable man, and as an earnest thinker on the greatest of themes. His style is pure and frequently felicitous, and has something of the copiousness of the genuine orator. The cause he represents certainly has no right to complain of him as an inadequate representative. When he antagonizes current beliefs, it always is with the courtesy of a gentleman. Nothing could be farther from the style and manner of Colonel Ingersoll, although the two men are not very far from each other in intellectual convictions.

In his view it is a harmful mistake to embody religion in a person, instead of a law of righteousness. Yet all through his book he is forced to lay stress on the fact that ethics demands of us reverence for the personal as the highest within the scope of our knowledge. On this very conviction turns his scorn for false and inhuman religionists and for greedy Mammon-worshippers. The will to servethe personal rather than the impersonal is at the foundation of all right ethical attitude; and as it pervades the whole of human life it cannot be laid aside when we approach the highest questions. Jesus Christ made it the final test of the ethical, when he said that the sentence of judgment-day would be "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my disciples, ye have done it unto Me." And Mr. Salter, although he gives up a chapter to trying to show that the ethical teaching of Jesus is not all that we now require, is obliged to confess that in the presence of his ethical earnestness even Liberalism must stand abashed, and this because of his profound perception of ethical law in such matters as heart-purity.

His criticisms show a very imperfect appreciation of the methods of Jesus's work, especially on two points. The first is his assumption of the Old Testament as given as preliminary to his own teaching. The second is his dealing with the roots of things only. He did not denounce slavery, for instance, but it is his teachings which has extirpated slavery out of Christendom and from no other countries. He declined to become "a judge and a divider" in the specific wrongs of human society, because he was laboring to reach the evil roots out of which those wrongs grew. So in the matter of industrial ethics, he has spoken the first and last word in forbidding men to be governed in their labors by the love of gain; and by proscribing covetousness no less emphatically than impurity. A church permeated by the spirit of Jesus of Nazareth, and exhibiting its reverence for him in practical ways, is the best Ethical Culture Society possible, and all the more so since it can pray in the words he has taught it to "Our Father," instead of bowing before a deaf and dumb "law of righteousness."

**ELEMENTARY PSYCHOLOGY, OR FIRST PRINCIPLES OF MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.** By Daniel Putnam, M. A. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

As the title of this book indicates, it is intended for a grade of students at present but little considered by writers on psychology.

College text-books are numerous enough, and some of them are quite good and well adapted to their purpose, but heretofore there has been little inclination to attempt the simplification of a subject not so readily simplified as some others, and which is apt to lose somewhat in the process. There is, however, a growing feeling that many students who have not before been taught psychology should know something at least of the workings of their own minds, and especially if they are preparing to assist in the unfolding of other minds. The feeling is a just one, and likely to result in more intelligent and reflective teachers and wiser teaching.

Professor Putnam does not claim any originality in the matter of his book. He accepts what is commonly contained in the hand-books, and simplifies it, giving many illustrations and examples. He has succeeded in being quite clear without falling into the triteness and puerility which threaten attempts to popularize. At the end of each chapter he has placed a short summary with brief definitions and tabular views readily fixed in the memory. In general the definitions are good, and the classifications serviceable. The book, we think, will well serve its purpose.

Nevertheless, it contains certain things which the student of psychology usually expects in elementary works of this sort, and which are seriously annoying to those who have some familiarity with the subject. In a subject as yet so imperfectly worked out and which contains so much of the disputable, the tone of assurance with which the text-books lay out the whole field and dogmatize about it is exasperating. Professor Putnam's classifying a number of things, as yet imperfectly understood, under the head of "intuitions," and forthwith leaving them as if the last word had been said about them, is open to this charge. One cannot, of course, initiate a beginner into all the intricacies of psychology at the outset,—one may even have to omit certain parts of the subject,—but surely it is not necessary to lead the student to suppose that human knowledge in this direction is complete, nor to teach him to cloak his ignorance by the repetition of a word. Even young pupils, we believe, can be started in a better and more analytic habit of mind. No physical science suffers from abuse of language as do the mental sciences.

G. S. F.

**MARGERY, A TALE OF OLD NUREMBERG.** By Georg Ebers. Translated from the German by Clara Bell. New York: W. S. Gottsberger & Co. 1889.

A tale of Nuremberg in the fifteenth century probably seems a story of very modern times to a writer whose imagination has wandered so long in the twilight of Ancient Egypt, as Ebers's has done. Margery is a pretty, romantic story, but in mediaeval Germany time was longer and art shorter than they are to-day, so that Margery's grandchildren probably did not find this narrative of her life which she writes for them at all too lengthy; but the much-pressed reader of the present time will feel that all of the adventures of Margery and her family might easily have been told in one volume instead of two. No town has more charmingly preserved a portion of its mediæval aspect than Nuremberg, and it is easy to imagine the most romantic passages of love and chivalry taking place amid its walls and towers. The story touches but slightly on the historical events of the period, and seems written rather to illustrate the life and customs of the rich burgher class that was then so powerful in Germany. The translation is very creditably done into Queen Anne English to correspond to the slightly antiquated German of the original.

**HOMER'S ODYSSEY.** Books I-IV. B. Perrin. College Series of Greek Authors.

Like all the others in the series to which it belongs, this edition is based on a well-known and justly prized German edition, that of Amer's as revised by Hentze. But there has been no blind following of the German original; Professor Perrin has felt perfectly at liberty to differ with his "basis" or to set forth sometimes in the notes and sometimes in the appendix the views he personally prefers, always taking care to indicate the variance.

Evidently a two-fold purpose has been kept in view in the preparation of the book; the teacher, who often needs guidance himself, as well as the pupil, has been regarded. So while there are ample explanatory notes, verbal and syntactic, to help the boy, new to Homer, over the rough places, there is also indication for the teacher where he should go to get full and fresh information on all matters touching the *Odyssey*. The literature given makes no claim to be complete, but he who avails himself of what is here given will easily find his way further. The notes of the appendix are exceedingly full, and touch upon all points that arise in the criticism of the first four books; it cannot fail of its purpose as an introduction to the closer study of the poem.

## BRIEFER NOTICES.

A NORTH-CAROLINIAN has written a pamphlet on Colonel Ingersoll's theories: "Ingersoll and the Deist, by a native 'Tar-Heel,'" which has the merit of being from a different point from any that preceded it. As we understand him, he takes the ground of unhistorical theism or deism, and meets the atheist by abstract reasoning without reference to revelation, himself not believing in that. He represents an old school-master as meeting the brilliant lecturer in a train, and "having it out with him" in a long conversation, without knowing who his antagonist is. We are inclined to think, that at more points than one the real Colonel Ingersoll would have given his deist friend something more to do than he has in this dialogue, and that a form of belief which puts God to an infinite distance from his children is not that which furnishes the strongest ground from which to encounter the still more extreme scepticism of our time. Indeed, nothing is more remarkable than the havoc Agnosticism and Atheism have made among those who took their stand with Theodore Parker on pure Theism. As Mr. Conway showed, in his recent discourse at the dissolution of that great preacher's "Society" in Boston, it is his optimism which stands more flatly antagonistic to modern speculation since Darwin, than did the sternest of the theologies he tried to supersede.

A second of the novels of W. Heimbürg has been translated from the German by Mrs. D. M. Lowrey for the Worthington Company, with the title "Two Daughters of One Race," and is issued, like "Gertrude's Marriage," with fine photogravure illustrations, in the French manner. The story is a very good one, for purposes of fiction. Two sisters, Charlotte and Helena, the former very beautiful, are left orphaned and substantially penniless, under the care of their old grandmother, their brother Hans, a worthless fellow having gone to America, and drained their father's resources. The two are very different in their characters, and the story works out for them a very different fate. Charlotte, betrothed to a young and plain farmer, Fritz Roden, whom Helen secretly loves, really cares nothing for him, and at last when the war with France breaks out, suddenly breaks her engagement and marries privately Prince Otto, a younger brother of the heir apparent of the duchy. But disasters come: the heir apparent falls in battle, Prince Otto succeeds to his position, and "reasons of state" demand that he should marry one of the "princely rank." Charlotte is divorced, therefore, and meantime Fritz Roden has found that he loves Helena. Heimbürg's work is smooth and pleasing, and the translation is very good.

"Lace, A Berlin Romance," by Paul Lindau, is a good specimen of the modern German novel,—heavy, as it seems that class of fiction must inevitably be, but full of matter and of fine and conscientious workmanship. The finish and elaboration of the German novelist may well serve as a model for his fellow-craftsmen in other lands. A piece of lace plays an important part in this tale,—hence the title, which still does not seem to be very happily chosen. The story is too complicated and full of plot to be very easy reading according to American standards, but from its point of view it is a meritorious performance. It is chiefly concerned with the political and higher social life of the Empire, and apart from its literary force will be found of value by any one concerned in study of the people and institutions of Germany. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"In the Wire Grass," by Louis Pendleton, (D. Appleton & Co.'s "Town and Country Library"), is a tale of Southern life by one of the most capable of the new writers who have followed the suggestive lead of Mr. Cable. We esteem Mr. Pendleton very highly. He showed his quality in the volume called "Bewitched and Other Stories," which was favorably commented on in this place, and the present volume shows an advance over that venture. The author is evidently native and to the manner born of the region of which he writes, and his work is as instructive as it is entertaining. The negro portraiture are often excellent, and so are the sketches of the "poor whites" and of the contrasted types of Northerner and Southerner. Mr. Pendleton knows his subject well and is very careful in his execution.

## AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE learn that Mr. Thomas A. Glenn, an industrious student of local history and its related topics, is at work upon a volume on the history of the "Welsh Tract," of Pennsylvania,—the townships of Merion, Haverford, and Radnor, settled by the Welsh as a "barony," immediately after Penn's grant of the province. There is a vast mass of materials to deal with, and Mr.

Glenn has a fine opportunity to make an interesting work. Such books, printed in moderate editions, seem to be in continual demand; the work on the Welsh Settlement of Gwynedd, by Mr. H. M. Jenkins, issued in 1885, is now entirely out of print, and a chance copy is obtained with difficulty.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie was asked recently by a "representative" of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, apropos of Mr. Childs' remarks in *Lippincott's*, if he was busy with his Memoirs, as reported. Mr. Carnegie admitted that he was; "but they will never be printed while I live," he added.

An *edition de luxe* of F. C. Phillips' novel "As In a Looking Glass" is in press in London.

Philip James Bailey is about celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of his once famous poem, "Festus."

George Macdonald will soon publish another volume of his "Unspoken Sermons."

George Meredith's new novel is in an advanced state of preparation. It is said to bear the title "A Romance of Journalism," which, however, sounds more like a sub-title.

It is believed that John Albert Bright will not take any action for some time to come with regard to the publication of his father's papers, including the voluminous and necessarily most interesting diary. As in the case of Lord Beaconsfield's papers, it is felt that inconveniences may arise if publication were to take place during the lifetime of the Queen or of Mr. Gladstone. Even the life of the late Lord Aberdeen, long since written and printed, will be withheld, it is stated, so long as the Queen is alive.

Ginn & Co. have in active preparation "A School Iliad, with Vocabulary," edited by Prof. T. D. Seymour, of Yale. It will have a full Introduction presenting the more important facts regarding the Homeric life, poems, style, etc. It will, moreover, include a variety of new woodcuts.

"The Constitutional History of the United States as Seen in the Development of American Law," a course of lectures delivered before the Political Science Association of the University of Michigan, is announced for issue by G. P. Putnam's Sons, with an introduction by Prof. Henry W. Rogers, Dean of the Law School of the University of Michigan.

Admirers of Mrs. Oliphant will be glad to have the sequel to one of her most admired and most highly finished novels, "The Ladies Lindores." This tale, "Lady Car," has nearly completed its course in *Longman's Magazine* and is announced in book form.

Messrs. Macmillan have, in consequence of Mr. Marion Crawford abandoning his intention of writing a life of Hawkwood, given up the idea of including Hawkwood among their "English Men of Action."

Professor R. C. Tebb, of Glasgow University, has been elected to fill the vacant Regius Professorship of Greek at Cambridge University. This is a highly important position.

On the letter-heads of the firm of Charles L. Webster & Co. appear now, as partners, only the names of Samuel L. Clemens and Fred. J. Hall. Mark Twain's new book, announced by this house for the early winter, is to be an illustrated volume of large proportions. Its title is "A Yankee at King Arthur's Court," and it is said to be a satire on English nobility and royalty. The "Life and Letters of Roscoe Conkling," edited by his nephew, Alderman Alfred R. Conkling, will also be a large octavo, with a steel portrait and fac-similes of letters.

Another of the popular books of John Strange Winter is announced in London, called "A Little Fool." (F. V. White & Co.)

Chapman & Hall have nearly ready an important work in two volumes, by David Nichol, called "The Political Life of our Time."

A new story by Jules Verne, called in English "A Family Without a Name," is soon to be printed simultaneously in London and Paris.

An artistic edition of Balzac's romance "The Chouans," is being prepared in Paris as a subscription book (Terlard & Co.). It will have over a hundred designs by Le Blant.

"Our English Villages; their Story and Antiquities," by P. H. Litchfield, M. A., is in the London press. Such a work, if well done, ought to prove especially interesting.

"The Demagogue" is the title of the MS. of a novel found among the papers of the late D. R. Locke ("Petroleum V. Nasby"). It is practically complete, and is to be published serially in the *Toledo Blade* and afterwards in book form. It is "believed it will create a sensation,"—but there are so many beliefs of that kind which come to nothing.

De Wolfe, Fisks & Co. have purchased the entire plant of the late firm of Cupples & Hurd, including their retail stock and all the plates of books which they own, as well as those of which they

have the right of publication, and are now ready to supply them to the trade. Among the books which they have secured may be mentioned those of W. H. H. Murray, his "Daylight Land," "Adirondack Tales," etc.; "The Cape Cod Folks" and others by McLean, and "Whitmore's Ancestral Tablets," and numerous others.

A new series of small volumes is announced by G. P. Putnam's Sons, to be called "Literary Gems." Among early issues will be Poe's "Gold Bug," Dr. Brown's "Rab and his Friends," Goldsmith's "Good-Natured Man," and Matthew Arnold's "Sweetness and Light."

The Life of Coleridge, upon which the poet's grandson, Mr. Ernest Coleridge, has long been engaged, now approaches completion. There is a reference to it in Prof. Knight's new life of Wordsworth, and like that work the volume on Coleridge will contain much fresh literary material.

Mr. John Morley's monograph on Walpole, which he is writing for the "English Statesmen" series, will be ready very soon.

Mr. Treadwell Walden of Boston, is going to bring out in London two large illustrated volumes upon "Westminster Hall in English Story."

A new work by Mr. Cochran-Patrick, dealing with the industries and trade of Scotland during the mediæval period, is in press at Glasgow.

A volume of essays on English literature, by W. S. McCormick, is one of the impending London issues.

The works of the poet Crabbe, who is linked with Cowper and Burns as beginning a new poetic era, are coming to the front again. There is a vividness and charm about Crabbe's poetry which must strongly impress any one who takes it up for the first time.

The "Beecham Illustrated Holiday Number" is the cheapest thing yet. It is an advertisement of a patent medicine, but that does not prevent its contents being excellent. It has complete tales by such competent hands as George Manville Fenn, James Payn, G. R. Simms, Hawley Smart, and James Greenwood, and a variety of other good reading matter. Moreover, three months free insurance of £100 is guaranteed to the purchaser of every copy,—the price for all being one penny.

An important "find," a copy of the original edition of Donatus has been made by Dr. Hochegger at Innsbruck. It is thought it may throw light on the controversy between Germany and Holland regarding the priority of the invention of printing.

Bjarne Holmsen, the son of a Norwegian pastor at Bergen, and himself a bank clerk, has written a story entitled "Papa Hamlet," which is attracting considerable attention. Holmsen, who is twenty-nine years old, belongs by his style and method, to the contemporary Russian school. "Papa Hamlet" is to be translated into English.

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

BY the will of Allen Thorndyke Rice a controlling interest in *The North American Review* is left to Mr. Lloyd S. Bryce. It has not yet been given out whether it is Mr. Bryce's intention to himself conduct the *Review*.

It is said now that the late Lawrence Oliphant rendered Mr. Rice important assistance during his early charge of *The North American Review*. It was no easy task to revive the almost moribund periodical, and Mr. Oliphant's help was most timely.

Roberts Bros. announce "The Life of Louisa M. Alcott," by her lifelong friend, Edna D. Cheney.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have under way a German translation of Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward."

The *Russian Review*, printed at Geneva, has had the good fortune to secure seven unpublished letters written by Tourgueniev on Russian politics in 1862. These letters, which are addressed to Alexander Herzen, relate to the most active period of the novelist's life, to the time that followed the appearance of his famous romance, "Fathers and Children."

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

THE Elizabeth Thompson Science Fund, which has been established by Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of Stamford, Conn., "for the advancement and prosecution of scientific research in its broadest sense," now amounts to twenty-five thousand dollars. As accumulated income is again available, the trustees desire to receive applications for appropriations in aid of scientific work. Applications should be forwarded to the secretary of the board of trustees, Dr. C. S. Minot, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.,

It is intended to make new grants at the end of 1889. The trustees are disinclined, for the present, to make any grant exceeding five hundred dollars. The following is a partial list of grants which have been made previously: \$200 to the New England Meteorological Society, for the investigation of cyclonic movements in New England; \$150 to Samuel Rideal, Esq., of University College, London, England, for investigations on the absorption of heat by odorous gases; \$500 to Professor J. Rosenthal, of Erlangen, Germany, for investigations on animal heat in health and disease; \$50 to Joseph Jastrow, Esq., of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., for investigations on the laws of psycho-physics; \$200 to the Natural History Society of Montreal, for the investigation of underground temperatures; \$500 to Professor E. D. Cope of Philadelphia, Penna., to assist in the preparation of his monograph on American fossil vertebrates; and others of like tenor and amount.

Charles A. Ashburner, the well-known Pittsburgh geologist, had the honorary degree of doctor of science conferred upon him at the commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, June 7, as an acknowledgment of the high scientific value and merit of his surveys and reports for the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania. Dr. Ashburner was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania about 15 years ago with the highest rank in his class, and immediately entered the corps of the United States Lighthouse Service Survey. Upon the organization of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey, he resigned from the government work, and was appointed assistant of Professor Lesley, State geologist, with whom he has been associated ever since. About two years ago he gave up much of his active State work, and went to Pittsburgh to assume connection with mining interests, particularly in the mining of natural gas. Later he has been occupied in making geological and mining examinations in the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific slope.—*Science*.

The rising of the coasts of the Baltic Sea has been a matter which has received attention for many years observations to determine the rate of upheaval at different localities being made as early as 1837. An article in the Proceedings (*Izvestia*) of the Russian Geographical Society summarizes the results of these measurements. Taking only those stations at which the change could be determined for a number of years, varying from thirty-one to thirty-nine years (1839-78), the rise of the coast in a century would appear to be as follows: Aspö, 20.3 inches; Lehtö, 11.5 inches; Island of Kotkö, 26.7; Sveaborg, 22.8 and 25.1; Hangöudd, 33.7; Island of Skotland, 12.5; Island of Jussari, 31.6; Tverminö, 36.2; Island of Gloskär at Redhamn, 12.2. There are still several local phenomena of rise and fall of land and sea levels which remain unexplained.

The Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Holl, Mass., will open for students on July 10. For investigators it has been open since June 3, and will continue so until August 31. The First Annual Report has been made and relates chiefly to the history of the institution. The Laboratory is the outgrowth of the biological school maintained for six years at Annisquam by the Boston Woman's Education Association and the Boston Society of Natural History. The erection of a building and its equipment have been accomplished during the past year. The end in view is "the establishment of an ideal biological station, organized on a basis broad enough to represent all important features of the several types of laboratories hitherto known in Europe and America." Both sexes take part in the management and in the studies, and two "Lucretia Crocker Scholarships" are being raised. The secretary is Miss A. D. Phillips, 23 Marlborough street, Boston.

Circular No. 1 of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, which was organized early in this year, contains a description of the aims of the new Society and lists of officers and members. Many of the latter are connected with the Lick Observatory, but it is hoped that the membership (now forty) will include all in the Western United States who are interested in Astronomy. "The Society is canvassing all the other societies and technical organizations of the Coast, the colleges and schools of California, and the Government surveys of the State for new members, and it is expected that the Society will have real weight in the advancement and diffusion of astronomical knowledge. In prospect are the establishment of a high-class astronomical journal, the foundation of a special astronomical library, and the organization of such scientific work as may be advanced by mutual assistance. Three or four hours of Saturday evenings in summer the telescopes of the Lick Observatory are to be put at the disposition of those who attend the Society's meetings on Mount Hamilton, for the purpose of affording actual demonstrations from the heavens of the subjects under discussion. The winter meetings of the Society will be held at San Francisco, where will be its library, collections, etc.

**HOW CAN POSTMASTERS BE TAKEN OUT OF POLITICS?**<sup>1</sup>

UNDER the title of "Congressmen and the Offices," we discussed in the May number of the *Civil Service Record* the methods of appointing postmasters without having to consult Congressmen and without any partisan interference. The plan was to fill the higher grades of postmasterships—namely, first, second, and third class—wholly by promotions, either from the chief assistants in the respective offices or from the heads of the best managed of the other offices with lower salaries. For the fourth-class postmasters, those 56,000 officials whose salaries are under \$1,000 a year, it was proposed to make removals and appointments on the written reports of post-office inspectors. We showed that such is the system employed in England and in one at least of our largest express offices.

We have received letters from some persons of great experience in the postal service on the subject. They all unite in condemning the interference of politicians, whether members of Congress or not, as very baneful to the service. One of them has some doubts as to the advisability of making promotions from one town or city to another, but believes that some method of taking the offices out of politics is sorely needed. Our idea is that, if the vacancy was, by some well-established law or rule of department, to be filled by promotion after an official inquiry into the past records in the service of those desiring the promotion, there would be no political object in making removals. The President and Postmaster-General would be relieved of the chief source of pressure, Congressmen would be relieved of office brokerage, and we should gain an experienced and able service, in which successful business management, and not successful politics, would receive the chief rewards, and our caucuses, conventions, and elections, would be relieved of one great source of corruption.

One post-office inspector, of long experience as a postmaster and subsequently as inspector, thinks the whole system as we proposed it perfectly practicable. For the selection, inspection, and control of the fourth-class postmasters, our plan recommended dividing the country into postal districts, and this inspector suggests eleven such districts:

|   |       |   |
|---|-------|---|
| Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., and Conn., with 3,206 fourth-class postmasters | "     |   |
| New York,   | 3,049 | " |
| Pa., and N. J.,   | 4,802 | " |
| Del., Md., Va., W. Va., N. C., and D. C.,                                     | 7,289 | " |
| Ohio, Ind., and Ky.,  | 6,622 | " |
| S. C., Fla., Ga., Ala., Miss., and Tenn.,                                     | 8,294 | " |
| Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Dak., and Iowa,                                     | 9,971 | " |
| Neb., Mo., Ark., Kan., Ind. Ter., and Col.,                                   | 6,946 | " |
| Texas, La., and N. Mex.,  | 2,987 | " |
| Cal., Nev., Alaska, Ari., and Utah,   | 1,687 | " |
| Ore., Wash Ter., Mon., Idaho, and Wy.,  | 1,676 | " |

He points out with great force many failings of our postal system, most of which are directly traceable to the spoils method.

If our plan or any one like it should be adopted, we believe that, as well as purifying politics, the organization of the postal system could be incidentally perfected. The inspectors should have the power they do not now have of auditing a postmaster's accounts at any moment. Now the average time taken to audit a postmaster's accounts is two years, and sometimes the bondsmen have died and their estates been settled before the accounts have been audited. In reality, it is perfectly possible to audit the accounts of a small post-office once a month or once a quarter, taking only two hours, instead of two years, to do it in.

Again, having managers of divisions, they could know more of the local needs of the post-offices than can be known at Washington. For example, for every expenditure, even for the repair of the elevators, for a new pane of glass, or a sheet of paper, in the Boston post-office, application must be made to the Salary and Allowance Clerk at Washington. He is a man receiving \$2,200 a year; yet, if General Corse wants a New England Directory, costing \$6, he may be refused by this distant Salary and Allowance clerk, as he recently was, which refusal necessitated the employment of an additional clerk at \$600 a year to do the extra work thereby entailed.

Indeed under the system of Congressional interference, non-promotion to the higher offices, and continual changes in the heads of the department, the post-office is in a deplorable condition as a whole; and it is only astonishing that it works as well as it does.

**CRITICAL AND OTHER EXCERPTS.**

**VIEWS IN ST. PETERSBURG.**

Lady Randolph Churchill, in The New Review.

My first impression of Russian scenery was one of disappointment, the country between Berlin and St. Petersburg, or rather from the Russian frontier, being flat and uninteresting, and the waste,

<sup>1</sup> From the *Civil Service Record* (Boston) for June.

dreary expanse, when covered with snow, inspires a feeling of deep melancholy. To live for months every year, buried in that cold, monotonous silence, is quite enough to account for the vein of sadness which seems to be the basis of the Russian character. It runs through their music, their paintings—everything; and yet they say the people are happy enough. Struggling against great natural hardships, they are patient and peaceful, and not nearly so discontented as in many more favored climes.

St. Petersburg, full of life and animation, was delightful, with its great broad streets lit by electricity. Comfortably seated in a sledge, behind a good fat coachman to keep the wind off, one never wearies of driving about. The rapidity with which one dashes noiselessly along is most exhilarating, notwithstanding the sometimes biting wind or blinding *chasse neige*. The ordinary Russian sledge, smaller than the American "cutter," barely holds two, but the thick fur rug, even in a common "drosky," or cab, is so well fastened down that you are quite protected from the cold. The troikas, wide sledges with three horses, of which the centre one trots while the other two gallop, have become rather obsolete, and are used principally for traveling, or for expeditions in the country. Nothing is prettier than a really smart sledge with two horses, one trotting, the other galloping, covered with a large net of dark blue cord fastened to the front of the sledge, to keep the snow from being kicked into the faces of the occupants. The coachman, with his fur-lined coat gathered in at the waist, and his bright red or blue velvet octagon-shaped cap, with gold braid, drives with his arms extended in order to preserve circulation. He hardly ever uses his whip, which is short and thick, and is kept carefully hidden. A footman stands on a small step behind, his tall hat and ordinary great-coat looking a little incongruous, I confess, and marring an otherwise picturesque sight. The horses are so beautifully broken that a word will stop them. The whole time that I was in Russia I never saw a horse ill-used. No need for a "Society for the Protection of Animals" there! The "Isvoshnik," who owns his cab horse, looks upon him as his friend, and very often shares the animal's stall at night.

The town has a thoroughly modern appearance, but little would one dream when looking at those houses, of rather mean exterior, with their small double windows and tiny doors, of the splendors within. Space seems to be immaterial, and the size of everything strikes the English traveler doubly, accustomed as we are to London, with its narrow streets and considered inches. The French system of apartments is very common, although not so universal as in Paris; but where it exists, the entrance and staircase are much more decorated and cared for than is usual when several families live under the same roof, and give entirely the appearance of a private house. As in the East large numbers of servants are kept, and whole families of useless dependents live in the lower regions. I was told of a nobleman in whose house upwards of forty such persons, moujicks with their wives and children, were installed, beside the regular staff of servants. If this was the case in town, one can imagine what it must be in the country. Such generosity, combined with the utter absence of real supervision in the financial management of the establishment, must tax heavily even large fortunes, and it is no secret that many of the aristocracy are now greatly embarrassed.

The etiquette of the Russian Court is much less rigid in some respects than it is in England or in Germany. It is not the custom there to treat the members of the Imperial Family with so much deference as in other European Courts; no lady would think of curtseying to a young Grand Duke, and would only rise when the Empress did, or when the Emperor first entered a room. The ladies, when making their obeisance, bow as an officer might, which, with the present style of dress, is even more ungraceful than the English bob—our apology for a low curtsey. The men, on the other hand, are very deferential, particularly to ladies. At a dinner, when a guest is announced, the host rushes forward and kisses her hand, proceeding to introduce all the men present. It is then your duty, if a stranger, to ask to be presented to every lady, and this entails calling on them all, personally, the next day. Before dinner the party pass into another room, where, at a table covered with every imaginable *hors d'œuvre* and *liqueur*, they partake, standing, of the "Sacouska," as it is called—an excellent dish, but a dinner in itself. The same may be said of most Russian dishes, which are a little too substantial. Russians, as a rule, have enormous appetites, and are very fond of good living. In old-fashioned houses the guests, immediately after dinner, shake hands with the host and thank him for his hospitality. Most Russian ladies smoke cigarettes, in one of the drawing-rooms generally set apart for that purpose, causing a continual movement, which takes off the stiffness of the formal dinner party, and enables people to circulate more freely. This, in itself, would ensure a pleasant evening; for who has not seen with despair the only chair near triumphantly seized by a bore, whom nothing but the final good-night will move?

## CIRCUMSTANCES AND OPPORTUNITY.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton, in Scribner's Magazine.

THE nature of every man is so mysterious, so immeasurable and unfathomable, that what seems to others the narrowest mental organization may contain within itself unexpected resources. This is the hidden cause of the invariable appearance of great men in times of national trial and disturbance. At such times, quiet, unpretending individuals come to the front by the forces of nature that formerly lay concealed within them, and they win fame, perhaps immortal fame, like Cromwell, Grant, Lincoln, for qualities that would scarcely have attracted notice in common life and in ordinary times. The fact of such appearances of great men ought to warn us all against the presumption of setting bounds to the future of anyone, except in matters where technical excellence is a necessity. If a man cannot play a fiddle at thirty years of age we may safely predict that he will never become an accomplished violinist, but when there is no technical obstacle the limits cannot be fixed. Scott fell into novel-writing accidentally, and a very trivial circumstance (a search for fishing-tackle that made him stumble upon the unfinished manuscript of "Waverley") caused him to resume it after a first abandonment. George Eliot spent her time in translating German philosophical books, not at all suspecting the existence of her own gifts as a novelist, until Lewes urged her to make experiments. A possible external cause in either of these cases would have left the gift dormant forever. If Byron had not appeared Scott would have remained the first poet, so that he would not have turned to prose; for Shelley and Keats counted for hardly anything in those days, and Wordsworth was unpopular. If Miss Evans had married a rich ordinary man the intellectual side of her nature would have overshadowed the artistic, and she would never have been anything more than a student and expounder of philosophy.

Unthinking people express an astonishment at examples of this kind which is in itself unreasonable. They think it very surprising that any one should succeed in a pursuit for which he has not been trained, but that never happens.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

TWO DAUGHTERS OF ONE RACE. By W. Heimburg. Translated by Mrs. D. M. Lowrey. Pp. 329. \$1.25. New York: Worthington Company.

THE CHANGED BRIDES; OR, WINNING HER WAY. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Pp. 503. Paper. \$0.25. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

THE JEW IN ENGLISH FICTION. By Rabbi David Philipson. Pp. 156. \$1.00. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS. The Method of Philosophy as a Systematic Arrangement of Knowledge. By Paul Carus. Pp. 267. \$1.00. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE STUDIES. Published by the Faculty of Haverford College. No. 1. Pp. 162. \$1.00.

THOTH. A Romance. By the Author of "A Dreamer of Dreams." Pp. 166. Paper. \$0.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE WRONG BOX. By Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osborne. Pp. 244. \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE ICE AGE IN NORTH AMERICA, AND ITS BEARINGS UPON THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN. By G. Frederick Wright. With an Appendix by Warren Upham. Pp. 622. \$—. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

DARWINISM. An Exposition of the Theory of Natural Selection, with Some of its Applications. By Alfred Russell Wallace. Pp. 494. \$1.75. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

LACE. A Berlin Romance. By Paul Lindau. Pp. 324. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

IMPRESSIONS OF RUSSIA. By Dr. Georg Brandes. Translated from the Danish by Samuel C. Eastman. Pp. 353. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

SERAPHITA. [By] Honoré de Balzac. With an Introduction by George Frederic Parsons. Pp. 275. \$1.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

INSIDE OUR GATE. By Christine Chaplin Brush. Pp. 304. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

MISS EYRE FROM BOSTON, AND OTHERS. By Louise Chandler Moulton. Pp. 339. \$1.25. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

A WOODLAND WOOGING. By Eleanor Putnam. Pp. 239. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

## DRIFT.

THE career of Mr. George W. Roosevelt, who has just been promoted from consul at Bordeaux to consul-general at Brussels, proves that the charge of slight official tenure which is often brought against the American consular system is not without its notable exceptions. Mr. Roosevelt was a brave soldier during the civil war, and carried two Confederate bullets in his body, and walks on a wooden leg in proof of his presence at the post of duty when needed. He was appointed by President Hayes consul at Auckland, New Zealand, and thence was transferred to St. Helena, and thence again to Matanzas, in Cuba, each transfer being in the nature of an advance. President Garfield promoted him to the consulship at Bordeaux,

and President Cleveland was so impressed with his record, on looking it over, that he was retained through the last administration. His new step upward is a sign that he is equally well regarded by President Harrison.—*Washington Star*.

Mr. Howells continues in *Harper's Magazine* for July the discussion of the dramatic outlook in America begun by Brander Matthews in the number for June. He says: "We believe that the American drama, like the American novel, will be more and more a series of sketches, of anecdotes, of suggestions, with less and less allegiance to any hard and fast intrigue." He reiterates his view as follows: "Again we wish to put forward our heresy that for a play a plot of close texture is no more necessary than for a novel; that for either, in dealing with modern life, it would be an anachronism." Praising the work of Messrs. Thompson, Harrigan, Burgess, and Hoyt, he says: "We do not at all pretend that they have produced a great drama. But we do pretend that in such prolongation of sketches as they have given they have made the right beginning of an American drama." He adds: "We believe, moreover, that a national drama can arise with us only as it has arisen with other people: that is, out of some such wilding native growths as these authors are cultivating." He agrees with Mr. A. M. Palmer upon the absence of a public taste in regard to the drama, and reviving the manager's reminder that this taste exists only in countries where "dramatic art has for centuries been fostered by the people, and oftentimes protected and patronized by intelligent governments," he says: "Perhaps we may yet, when the people really come to their own, have a municipal theatre in every city and town, sustained by a tax, where the best dramas may be seen for a tenth of the price one now pays to see the worst."

Lord Carnarvon's regret that this "vast self-contained Empire has never been able to agree upon any common system of trade" is one of the many lamentations which arise from the results of the lack of statesmanship in this country. Our rulers have played chuck-farthing with the Empire and its interests, caring only for the day and the affairs of the day, and now are waking up to the discovery that check-farthing policies have to be paid for through the nose. The Americans are Protectionists against the outside world, but within there federated republic they are Free Traders out and out. We are Free Traders with the outsiders, but we have allowed a hostile wall of tariffs to be built up around almost every colony in the Empire. The fact is a melancholy memorial of the fact that there were statesmen in Washington, while at London there were only parochial politicians.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Among the latest useful applications of electricity there is one which enables a vessel to navigate more safely in shoal water by giving warning of shallows ahead. The apparatus consists of cylinders filled with shot, so that when hung by a cable from a ship it will remain perfectly upright in the water. Embedded in its centre is a glass half full of mercury, the two ends being closed by metallic plates. These are in communication, by insulated wires carried by the cable, with an electric battery and bell on the deck of the ship. The action of the apparatus is as follows: When the vessel approaches shallow water the cylinder drags on the ground below, and is consequently thrown on its side. This causes the mercury in the tube to touch both the metallic plates attached to that tube, as above explained; the electrical circuit thus becomes complete, and the warning bell on the ship instantly rings.

Without disturbing the war settlements, without asking the consent of the other states, any Southern State can, if it chooses, exclude illiteracy—white and black alike—from its polling places, thereby setting a premium on education and intelligence by making them the conditions of suffrage. If they are not ready or not willing to do this, it is always open to them to redouble and quadruple their exertions to transform the mass of ignorant citizenship into intelligent citizenship, not merely by schools of all kinds but also by justice, kindness, patience, and educating example in civic virtues on the part of the "superior race." A good beginning has already been made, the negroes are helping themselves to an encouraging extent, and the North will continue to aid in the measure of its ability and opportunity.—*Hartford Courant*.

Mr. Gladstone is now almost the only surviving member of the Palmerston cabinet. In a letter of recent date to Mr. Henry Clews, he makes the interesting statement that only once was the question of recognizing the so-called Confederate States dealt with by that cabinet. That was when the proposal of Louis Napoleon (then emperor) for a joint recognition came before it; and on that occasion the Palmerston cabinet "declined to entertain that proposition," and did so, Mr. Gladstone tells us, "without qualification, hesitation, delay, or dissent."

In September, 1890, the first paper-mill in America was erected in Roxborough, Philadelphia. The first paper-maker was Wilhelm Rittenhouse, now anglicized into William Rittenhouse. It is now proposed to celebrate the bi-centennial of this event in September, 1890, and the paper-makers and the printers of the United States are asked to send delegates to a preliminary meeting to be held in Philadelphia next September. On the advice and with the approval of Mr. G. W. Childs, Horatio Gates Jones, of Philadelphia, has sent a circular embodying these facts to members of the trade throughout the United States.

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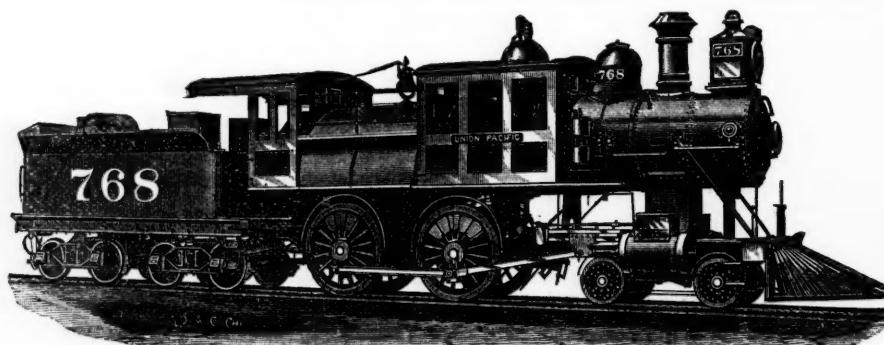
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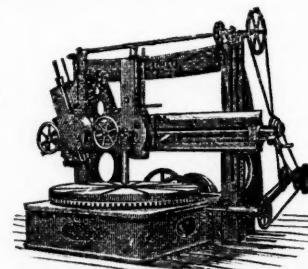
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